Message

From: Bremer, Kristen [Bremer.Kristen@epa.gov]
Sent: 9/11/2018 6:25:01 PM
To: Daguillard, Robert [Daguillard.Robert@epa.gov]; DeLuca, Isabel [DeLuca.Isabel@epa.gov]; Millett, John [Millett.John@epa.gov]
CC: Jones, Enesta [Jones.Enesta@epa.gov]; Ashley, Jackie [Ashley.Jackie@epa.gov]
Subject: RE: KRISTEN/OAQPS: Harper's - Air Emissions Human Health Impact - Monday 9/10

Flag: Flag for follow up

I'll run this by our economists for confirmation.

Kristen Bremer
Policy Analysis & Communications
U.S. EPA, Office of Air Quality Planning & Standards
Email: bremer.kristen@epa.gov
Phone: 919.541.9424
Cell: 919.321.7652

From: Daguillard, Robert
Sent: Tuesday, September 11, 2018 2:21 PM
To: DeLuca, Isabel <DeLuca.Isabel@epa.gov>; Millett, John <Millett.John@epa.gov>; Bremer, Kristen <Bremer.Kristen@epa.gov>
Cc: Jones, Enesta <Jones.Enesta@epa.gov>; Ashley, Jackie <Ashley.Jackie@epa.gov>
Subject: RE: KRISTEN/OAQPS: Harper's - Air Emissions Human Health Impact - Monday 9/10

Follow-up from the reporter. I don't imagine we have anything to add to our previous response?

"Thanks for this! My questions are for a list of statistics compiled and published monthly in Harper's Index. The index is a pithy list of statistics, presented without comment. In other words, I'm fact-checking our list, and looking for on the record confirmation from the EPA of the numbers presented in "Regulatory Impact Analysis for the Proposed Emission Guidelines for Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Existing Electric Utility Generating Units; Revisions to Emission Guideline Implementing Regulations; Revisions to New Source Review Program." Can you confirm that this analysis predicts that the proposed rules will lead to an estimated number of 1400 premature deaths annually by the year 2030? I would also like confirmation that the document "Regulatory Impact Analysis for the Review of the Clean Power Plan: Proposal" predicts that the Clean Power Plan would prevent an estimated 1900 to 4500 deaths by 2030. These estimates are in the EPA's reports but we require on the record verification from the source. Sorry to be a bother! and thanks for all your help so far! Let me know if you can confirm any numbers on the record."

Cheers, R.

Robert Daguillard
Office of Media Relations
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Washington, DC
+1 (202) 564-6618 (O)
+1 (202) 360-0476 (M)

From: DeLuca, Isabel
Sent: Tuesday, September 11, 2018 10:12 AM
To: Daguillard, Robert <Daguillard.Robert@epa.gov>; Millett, John <Millett.John@epa.gov>; Bremer, Kristen <Bremer.Kristen@epa.gov>
Cc: Jones, Enesta <Jones.Enesta@epa.gov>; Ashley, Jackie <Ashley.Jackie@epa.gov>
Subject: RE: KRISTEN/OAQPS: Harper's - Air Emissions Human Health Impact - Monday 9/10

Sounds fine, thanks.

From: Daguillard, Robert
Sent: Tuesday, September 11, 2018 10:11 AM
To: DeLuca, Isabel <DeLuca.Isabel@epa.gov>; Millett, John <Millett.John@epa.gov>; Bremer, Kristen <Bremer.Kristen@epa.gov>
Cc: Jones, Enesta <Jones.Enesta@epa.gov>; Ashley, Jackie <Ashley.Jackie@epa.gov>
Subject: RE: KRISTEN/OAQPS: Harper's - Air Emissions Human Health Impact - Monday 9/10

Isabel, all, a quick follow-up: I made one small tweak to the response, suggesting to OPA we send the whole thing on background.

That's based solely on my understanding of OPA attribution preferences. But let me know if you want to discuss.

Cheers, R.

Robert Daguillard
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From: Daguillard, Robert
Sent: Tuesday, September 11, 2018 10:02 AM
To: DeLuca, Isabel <DeLuca.Isabel@epa.gov>; Millett, John <Millett.John@epa.gov>; Bremer, Kristen <Bremer.Kristen@epa.gov>
Cc: Jones, Enesta <Jones.Enesta@epa.gov>; Ashley, Jackie <Ashley.Jackie@epa.gov>
Subject: RE: KRISTEN/OAQPS: Harper's - Air Emissions Human Health Impact - Monday 9/10

Thanks, Isabel. Will forward for approval and keep you posted on the final response.

Cheers, R.

Robert Daguillard
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From: DeLuca, Isabel
Sent: Tuesday, September 11, 2018 9:47 AM
To: Daguillard, Robert <Daguillard.Robert@epa.gov>; Millett, John <Millett.John@epa.gov>; Bremer, Kristen <Bremer.Kristen@epa.gov>

Cc: Jones, Enesta <Jones.Enesta@epa.gov>; Ashley, Jackie <Ashley.Jackie@epa.gov>
Subject: RE: KRISTEN/OAQPS: Harper's - Air Emissions Human Health Impact - Monday 9/10

Sorry, Robert. I thought we had already responded to this. Here's what we have:

The RIA for the ACE proposal includes estimates of incremental PM2.5 and ozone-related premature deaths and illnesses in 2030 in Table 4-6, page 4-34.

Deliberative Process / Ex. 5

EPA separately regulates PM2.5, ozone-related pollutants, and others under its NAAQS and hazardous air pollutant programs. Between 1970 and 2017, the combined emissions of six key pollutants dropped by 73 percent, and air quality has improved significantly. EPA continues to support these programs to improve air quality for all Americans.

On background:
In 2030, compared to the no-CPP scenario, the ACE rule is projected to reduce emissions in the following amounts:
- CO2 emissions reduced by 13 to 27 million tons;
- SO2 emissions reduced by 7,000 to 15,000 tons;
- NOx emissions reduced by 8,000 to 15,000 tons.

From: Daguillard, Robert
Sent: Tuesday, September 11, 2018 9:14 AM
To: Millett, John <Millett.John@epa.gov>; Bremer, Kristen <Bremer.Kristen@epa.gov>
Cc: Jones, Enesta <Jones.Enesta@epa.gov>; Ashley, Jackie <Ashley.Jackie@epa.gov>; DeLuca, Isabel <DeLuca.Isabel@epa.gov>
Subject: Re: KRISTEN/OAQPS: Harper's - Air Emissions Human Health Impact - Monday 9/10

Good morning all,

Thanks in advance for any update.

Robert Daguillard
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202-564-6618 (O)

On Sep 6, 2018, at 12:20 PM, Millett, John <Millett.John@epa.gov> wrote:

> Yes -- + Jackie and Isabel
>
> ---
>
> **From:** Daguillard, Robert
> **Sent:** Thursday, September 06, 2018 12:17 PM
> **To:** Bremer, Kristen <Bremer.Kristen@epa.gov>
> **Cc:** Millett, John <Millett.John@epa.gov>; Jones, Enesta <Jones.Enesta@epa.gov>
> **Subject:** KRISTEN/OAQPS: Harper's - Air Emissions Human Health Impact - Monday 9/10

HARPER'S MAGAZINE
CLEMENTINE FORD
DDL MONDAY, 9/10

Good afternoon everyone,

I assume this inquiry is for OAQPS? Thanks in advance for any input, and let me know how I can help.

Cheers, R.

++

My name is Clementine Ford. I just left you a message but thought I'd reach out over email as well. I'm an Editorial Assistant at Harper's Magazine in New York. I'm currently working on our monthly index, which is a list of pithy statistics that we find relevant or intriguing.

I'd like to ask you about a recent report published by the EPA on August 21st called " Regulatory Impact Analysis for the Proposed Emission Guidelines for Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Existing Electric Utility Generating Units; Revisions to Emission Guideline Implementing Regulations; Revisions to New Source Review Program".

The analysis in this report makes several health predictions based on the administration's proposed new coal rules. Does the EPA have plans to minimize the health risks the report predicts?

These predictions were published in the NY times and I'd like to confirm them. According to the Times, the report estimates that the changes in regulations to coal-burning power plants might result in as a many as 1400 premature deaths a year by 2030. Can you verify this estimated figure was published in the report? I'd also like to confirm another estimate published by the Times that was culled from the report. Does the report predict an estimate of 15,000 cases of upper respiratory problems with the administration's coal deregulations?

I'm also available to speak on the telephone if that works better for you. My number is 212-420-5742. I'm working on a bit of a deadline. I'd love to have the two estimates verified by Monday. Thanks in advance for any information you can provide!

Message

From: Cortelyou-Lee, Jan [Cortelyou-Lee.Jan@epa.gov]
Sent: 4/18/2018 1:22:44 PM
To: DeLuca, Isabel [DeLuca.Isabel@epa.gov]; Noonan, Jenny [Noonan.Jenny@epa.gov]
CC: Davis, Alison [Davis.Alison@epa.gov]
Subject: RE: 2018 State of the Air Report

I looked and don't see it on the P or W – I may not be looking in the right place. I don't think I've worked on this for a while. I'm hoping Alison remembers.

Jan Cortelyou-Lee
US Environmental Protection Agency
Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards
MD-C404-03
109 TW Alexander Drive
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709
Desk: 919-541-5393
Cell: 919-368-5734

From: DeLuca, Isabel
Sent: Wednesday, April 18, 2018 9:10 AM
To: Noonan, Jenny <Noonan.Jenny@epa.gov>
Cc: Cortelyou-Lee, Jan <Cortelyou-Lee.Jan@epa.gov>; Davis, Alison <Davis.Alison@epa.gov>
Subject: RE: 2018 State of the Air Report

Thanks, Jenny. I wasn't in OAR Comms this time last year and don't have a copy of the statement from last year. If one of you might have it in your inbox, that would be a great , otherwise I'm happy to take a stab at drafting something. The full SOTA report is attached, just for your awareness.

Thanks,
Isabel

From: Noonan, Jenny
Sent: Wednesday, April 18, 2018 8:43 AM
To: DeLuca, Isabel <DeLuca.Isabel@epa.gov>
Cc: Cortelyou-Lee, Jan <Cortelyou-Lee.Jan@epa.gov>; Davis, Alison <Davis.Alison@epa.gov>
Subject: FW: 2018 State of the Air Report

Isabel –

Do you have it or would you like us to look too?

Thanks,
Jenny

From: Millett, John
Sent: Wednesday, April 18, 2018 8:29 AM
To: DeLuca, Isabel <DeLuca.Isabel@epa.gov>; Noonan, Jenny <Noonan.Jenny@epa.gov>
Subject: Fwd: 2018 State of the Air Report

Can we pull our statement from last year?

I think it's along the lines of "steady progress but more work to do."

Actually, easy enough to just write a new one.

Sent from my iPhone

Begin forwarded message:

From: Paul Billings <Paul.Billings@lung.org>
Date: April 18, 2018 at 7:48:00 AM EDT
To: "wehrum.bill@epa.gov" <wehrum.bill@epa.gov>, "Tsirigotis.Peter@epamail.epa.gov" <Tsirigotis.Peter@epamail.epa.gov>, "Millett, John" <Millett.John@epa.gov>
Cc: Janice Nolen <Janice.Nolen@lung.org>, Lyndsay Alexander <Lyndsay.Alexander@lung.org>
Subject: 2018 State of the Air Report

Hello

This morning the American Lung Association released its 19th annual State of the Air report. Below is our press release.
I am happy to answer any questions.

More than 4 in 10 Americans Live with Unhealthy Air According to 2018 'State of the Air' Report

American Lung Association's 19th annual air quality report finds ozone pollution worsened significantly, 133.9 million people at risk from air pollution

(April 17, 2018) - WASHINGTON, D.C.

For more information please contact:

Allison MacMunn
Media@Lung.org
312-801-7628

The American Lung Association's 2018 "State of the Air" report found ozone pollution worsened significantly due to warmer temperatures, while particle pollution generally continued to improve in 2014-2016. The 19th annual national air quality "report card" found that 133.9 million Americans—more than four in 10 (41.4 percent)—lived in counties with unhealthful levels of either ozone or particle pollution in 2014-2016, placing them at risk for premature death and other serious

health effects such as lung cancer, asthma attacks, cardiovascular damage, and developmental and reproductive harm.

"Near record-setting heat from our changing climate has resulted in dangerous levels of ozone in many cities across the country, making ozone an urgent health threat for millions of Americans," said American Lung Association National President and CEO Harold P. Wimmer. "Far too many Americans are living with unhealthy air, placing their health and lives at risk. The 'State of the Air' report should serve as a wake-up call for residents and representatives alike. Everyone deserves to breathe healthy air, and we must do more to protect the air we breathe by upholding and enforcing the Clean Air Act."

Each year, "State of the Air" reports on the two most widespread outdoor air pollutants, ozone pollution and particle pollution. The report analyzes particle pollution in two ways: through average annual particle pollution levels and short-term spikes in particle pollution. Both ozone and particle pollution are dangerous to public health and can be lethal. But the trends reported in this year's report, which covers data collected by states, cities, counties, tribes and federal agencies in 2014-2016, reflect the ongoing challenges to reduce each pollutant in the changing political and outdoor climate.

Ozone Pollution

Inhaling ozone pollution is like getting a sunburn on the lung. It can trigger coughing and asthma attacks and may even shorten life. Warmer temperatures make ozone more likely to form and harder to clean up.

Compared to the previous year, the 2018 report finds that far more people suffered from unhealthy ozone pollution, with approximately 128.9 million people living in 185 counties that earned an F grade for ozone. Of the 10 most polluted cities, seven cities did worse, including Los Angeles and the New York City metro area.

Top 10 Most Ozone-Polluted Cities:

- Los Angeles-Long Beach, California
- Bakersfield, California
- Visalia-Porterville-Hanford, California
- Fresno-Madera, California
- Sacramento-Roseville, California

- San Diego-Carlsbad, California
- Modesto-Merced, California
- Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, Arizona
- Redding-Red Bluff, California
- New York-Newark, New York–New Jersey-Connecticut-Pennsylvania

Particle Pollution

Unhealthy particles in the air emanate from wildfires, wood-burning devices, coal-fired power plants and diesel engines. Technically known as PM2.5, these microscopic particles lodge deep in the lungs and trigger asthma attacks, heart attacks and strokes, cause lung cancer and shorten life.

The 2018 report covers 2014-2016 data, the most recent data available, and includes the significant wildfires and resulting smoke that swept across the nation in 2016, but not those occurring in 2017. The report grades both daily spikes, called "short-term" particle pollution, and the annual average or "year-round" level that represents the concentration of particles day-in and day-out in each location.

The report finds that during 2014-2016, the year-round particle pollution levels continued to drop, maintaining a long-term trend, with a few notable exceptions, including Fairbanks, Alaska, where expanded monitoring newly identified the highest average levels in the nation. After spiking to record high levels in last year's report, days with high short-term particle levels also dropped in most locations.

Short-term Particle Pollution

In the 2018 "State of the Air" report, most cities experienced fewer days of spikes in particle pollution, yet 35.1 million people lived in the 53 counties with too many days when particle pollution peaked at unhealthy levels. Bakersfield, California remained the city with the greatest short-term particle pollution levels. Increased heat, changes in climate patterns, drought and wildfires—many related to climate change—contributed to the high number of days with unhealthy particulate matter.

Top 10 U.S. Cities Most Polluted by Short-Term Particle Pollution (24-hour $PM_{2.5}$):

- Bakersfield, California
- Visalia-Porterville-Hanford, California

- Fresno-Madera, California
- Fairbanks, Alaska
- Modesto-Merced, California
- San Jose-San Francisco-Oakland, California
- Los Angeles-Long Beach, California
- Salt Lake City-Provo-Orem, Utah
- El Centro, California
- Pittsburgh-New Castle-Weirton, Pennsylvania-Ohio-West Virginia

Year-round Particle Pollution

The data available for the 2018 report show year-round particle pollution levels have dropped across much of the nation, some to their lowest levels yet. However, missing data from areas with invalid monitoring resulted in incomplete estimates of how many people nationwide are at risk from air pollution. According to EPA records, no complete data have been available for the entire state of Illinois since the 2014 report covering 2010-2012. In addition, the entire state of Mississippi and Los Angeles County and San Bernardino County in California lacked valid data for year-round particle pollution. The 2018 report, based on available but incomplete data, found that 9.8 million people lived in 16 counties where the annual average concentration of particle pollution was too high. But according to the Lung Association, as a result of the missing data, this likely vastly underestimates the people who are breathing unhealthy levels.

The importance of monitoring became particularly clear in the new ranking of Fairbanks, Alaska. Previously the metro area lacked sufficient monitoring data to provide year-round information. Now, improved monitoring, data revealed the dangerous levels of particle pollution year-round. In fact, Fairbanks is now the city with the highest year-round particle pollution in the 2018 report, up from number 17 in the 2017 report.

"The people of Fairbanks, Alaska, and all Americans have the right to know if the air they are breathing is dangerous. Improved monitoring is a critical step toward clean-up efforts that will save lives," Wimmer said. "Greater monitoring of air quality

nationwide may also identify additional health risks in other locations in the United States."

Most cities continue to reduce their year-round particle pollution levels, some to their lowest levels yet. This continues a more than decade-long trend, as a result of steps taken under the Clean Air Act to reduce emissions. Despite these advancements, the 11 most polluted cities each violate the Clean Air Act's U.S. National Ambient Air Quality Standards designed to protect public health.

Top 11 U.S. Cities Most Polluted by Year-Round Particle Pollution (Annual $PM_{2.5}$):

1. Fairbanks, Alaska
2. Visalia-Porterville-Hanford, California
3. Bakersfield, California
4. Los Angeles-Long Beach, California
5. Fresno-Madera, California
6. Modesto-Merced, California
7. El Centro, California
8. Pittsburgh-New Castle-Weirton, Pennsylvania-Ohio-West Virginia
8. Lancaster, Pennsylvania
10. San Jose-San Francisco-Oakland, California
10. Cleveland-Akron-Canton, Ohio

"More must be done to clean up the air so that everyone has healthy air to breathe," Wimmer said. "We need essential pollution monitoring information to safeguard the health of those most at risk of the effects of air pollution, including children, the elderly and those living with a lung disease."

Cleanest Cities

The "State of the Air" also recognizes the nation's cleanest cities, and again this year, only six cities qualified for that status. To rank as one of the nation's cleanest, each city must experience no high ozone or high particle pollution days and must rank among the 25 cities with the lowest year-round particle pollution levels during 2014-2016. Cities new to the list include Bellingham, Washington and Casper, Wyoming.

Cleanest U.S. Cities (listed in alphabetical order)

- Bellingham, Washington

- Burlington-South Burlington, Vermont
- Casper, Wyoming
- Honolulu, Hawaii
- Palm Bay-Melbourne-Titusville, Florida
- Wilmington, North Carolina

With this report, the Lung Association calls out Congress and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for six ongoing threats to the nation's air quality, including steps to roll back or weaken enforcement of key safeguards required under the Clean Air Act. Those threats include changes to weaken the Clean Air Act itself, undercut the agency's reliance on health science to inform policy making, and roll back existing cleanup requirements for cars, trucks, oil and gas operations and power plants, including the Clean Power Plan to limit carbon pollution and address climate change.

"The Clean Air Act has saved lives and improved lung health for nearly 50 years," Wimmer said. "Congress and the EPA are tasked with protecting Americans—including protecting the right to breathe air that doesn't make people sick or die prematurely. We call on President Trump, EPA Administrator Scott Pruitt and members of Congress to fully fund, implement and enforce the Clean Air Act for all pollutants—including those that drive climate change and make it harder to achieve healthy air for all."

Learn more about the 2018 "State of the Air" report at Lung.org/sota For media interested in speaking with an expert about lung health, healthy air and threats to air quality, contact the American Lung Association at Media@Lung.org or 312-801-7628.

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About the American Lung Association

The American Lung Association is the leading organization working to save lives by improving lung health and preventing lung disease, through research, education and advocacy. The work of the American Lung Association is focused on four strategic imperatives: to defeat lung cancer; to improve the air we breathe; to reduce the burden of lung disease on individuals and their families; and to eliminate tobacco use and tobacco-related diseases. For more information about the American Lung Association, a holder of the Better Business Bureau Wise Giving Guide Seal, or to support the work it does, call 1-800-LUNGUSA (1-800-586-4872) or visit: Lung.org.

Paul Billings

National Senior Vice President, Advocacy
American Lung Association
Direct 202-785-3988

Message

From: Millett, John [Millett.John@epa.gov]
Sent: 9/13/2018 3:31:06 PM
To: Wehrum, Bill [Wehrum.Bill@epa.gov]; Gunasekara, Mandy [Gunasekara.Mandy@epa.gov]; Woods, Clint [woods.clint@epa.gov]; Harlow, David [harlow.david@epa.gov]; Dominguez, Alexander [dominguez.alexander@epa.gov]
CC: DeLuca, Isabel [DeLuca.Isabel@epa.gov]
Subject: ACE Q&A for Harper's Magazine Index

Hi All --

For Harper's Magazine's Index – a list of statistics that they publish monthly – we received the following questions seeking to confirm the NYT's reporting on the ACE RIA of up to 1400 premature deaths by 2030. The answers refer them to the RIA while providing additional context. OPA wanted us to make sure we ran these by you for awareness, review and approval. Thanks – John

Q1: Can you confirm that this analysis predicts that the proposed rules will lead to an estimated number of 1400 premature deaths annually by the year 2030?

To understand the estimates in context, we refer you to the proposed ACE rule regulatory impact analysis, specifically -- estimates of incremental PM2.5 and ozone-related premature deaths and illnesses in 2030 in Table 4-6, page 4-34 (https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2018-08/documents/utilities_ria_proposed_ace_2018-08.pdf).

Deliberative Process / Ex. 5

In 2030, compared to the no-CPP scenario, the ACE rule is projected to reduce emissions in the following amounts:
- CO2 emissions reduced by 13 to 27 million tons;
- SO2 emissions reduced by 7,000 to 15,000 tons;
- NOx emissions reduced by 8,000 to 15,000 tons.

EPA separately regulates PM2.5, ozone-related pollutants, and others under its NAAQS and hazardous air pollutant programs. Between 1970 and 2017, the combined emissions of six key pollutants dropped by 73 percent, and air quality has improved significantly. EPA continues to support these programs to improve air quality for all Americans.

Q2: I would also like confirmation that the document "Regulatory Impact Analysis for the Review of the Clean Power Plan: Proposal" predicts that the Clean Power Plan would prevent an estimated 1900 to 4500 deaths by 2030.

Deliberative Process / Ex. 5

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John Millett
Director, OAR Communications
Desk: 202-564-2903
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